VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 7; 1854.

NO. 6.

## WASHINGTON, D C.

DEBATE ON EMANCIPATION.

CONCLUDED.

[CONCLUDED.]

Extracts from the speech of Henry Berry, of Inferson.

Sir, I believe that no cancer on the physical body was ever more certain, steady, and fatal in its progress, than is this cancer on the political body of the State of Virginia. It is eating into her very vitals. And shall we admit that the evil is past remedy! Shall we act the part of a puny patient, suffering under the ravages of a fatal disease, who would say the remedy is too painful, the dose too nauseous, I cannot bear it; who would close his eyes in despair, and give himself up to death? No, sir; I would bear the knife and the cautery, for the sake of health.

I believe it is high time that this subject should be discussed and considered by the people of Virginia. I believe that the people are awakened on the subject, but not alarmed; I believe they will consider it calmly, and decide upon it correctly. Sir, I have no fears, now, for any general results from any efforts at insurrection, by this unfortunate class of our population. I know that we have the power to crush any such effort at a blow. I know that any such effort on their part, at this day, will and in the archibilation of all converged with

any such effort on their part, at this day, will end in the annihilation of all concerned in it; and I believe our greatest security now, is in their knowledge of these things—in their knowledge of their own weakness.

Pass as severe laws as you will, to keep these unfortunate creatures in ignorance, it is vain, unless you can extinguish that spark of intellect which God has given them. Let any man who alvocates Slavery, examine the system of laws which we have adopted (from stern necesity, it may be said) towards these creatures, and he may shed a tear upon that; and would to God, sir, the memory of it might be blotted out forever. Sir, we have, as far as possible, closed every avenue by which light might enter their minds; we have only to go one step further to extinguish the capacity to see the light, and our work would be completed; they would then be reduced to the level of the beasts of the field, and we should be safe; and I am not certain that we would not do it, if we could find out the necessary process—and that Pass as severe laws as you will, to keep these I am not certain that we would not do it, it we could find out the necessary process—and that under the plea of necessity. But, sir, this is impossible. And can man be in the midst of freemen, and not know what freedom is? Can he feel that he has the power to assert his liberty, and will he not do it? Yes, sir; with the certainty of the current of time will he do it, whenever he has the power. Sir, to prove that the time will come, I need offer no other argument than that of arithmetic, the conclu-sions from which are clear demonstrations on this subject. The data are before us all, and every man can work out the process for him-self. Sir, a death-struggle must come between the two classes, in which the one or the other will be extinguished forever. Who can contemplate such a catastrophe as even possible,

creasing, and will continue to increase, until the whole country will be inundated with one black wave covering its whole extent, with a few white faces here and there floating on the few white faces here and there floating on the surface. The master has no capital but what is vested in human flesh; the father, instead of being richer for his sons, is at a loss to provide for them. There is no diversity of occupations, no incentive to enterprise. Labor of every species is disreputable, because performed mostly by slaves. Our towns are stationary, our villages almost everywhere declining; and the general aspect of the country marks the curse of a wasteful, idle, reckless population, who have no interest in the soil, and care not how much it is impoverished. Public improvements are neglected, and the entire continent does not present a region for which nature has done not present a region for which nature has done

Extracts from the speech of James McDowell, jr., of Rockbridge.

Who, sir, that looks at this property Who, sir, that looks at this property as a legislator, and marks its effect upon our national advance, but weeps over it as the worst of patrimonies? Who that looks to this unhappy bondage of our unhappy people in the midst of our society, and thinks of its incidents and its issues, but weeps over it as a curse upon him who inflicts as upon him who suffers it?

If I am to indee from the tone of our debate.

who inflicts as upon him who suffers it?

If I am to judge from the tone of our debate, from the concessions on all hands expressed, there is not a man in this body—not one, perhaps that is even represented here—who would not have thanked the generations that have gone before as, if, acting as public men, they had brought this bondage to a close—who would not have thanked them, if, acting as private men, on private notions, they had relinquished the property which their mistaken kindness has devolved upon us. Proud as are the names, for intellect and patriotism, which enrich the volumes of our history, and reverentially as we turn to them at this period of waning reputation, that name, that man, above waning reputation, that name, that man, above all parallel, would have been the chief, who could have biotted out this curse from his country—those, above all others, would have received the homage of an eternal gratitude, who, casting away every suggestion of petty interest, had broken the yoke which in an evil hour had been imposed, and had translated, as a free man, to another continent, the outcast and the wretched being who burdens ours with his presence, and defiles it with his crimes.

But, sir, it has been otherwise appointed. Slavery has come down to us from our fathers, and the question now is, Shall we, in turn, hand it over to our children—hand it over to them, aggravated with every attribute of evil? Shall we perpetuate the calamity we deplore. and become to posterity the objects, not of kindness, but of cursing!

Sir, you may place the slave where you please—you may dry up, to your utmost, the fountains of his feelings, the springs of his thought—you may close upon his mind every avenue to knowledge, and cloud it over with avenue to knowledge, and could be well and the worked night—you may yoke him to yo labor, as the or, which liveth only to work, worketh only to live—you may put him unany proces, which, without destroying value as a slave, will debase and crush him a rational being—you may do this, and the idea that he was born to be free will survive it all. It is allied to his hope of immortality is the ethereal part of his nature, which pression cannot reach—it is a torch lit up in his soul by the hand of the Deity, and never meant to be extinguished by the hand of man.

Slavery whilst this Federal Union lasts, they will see and feel it when it is gone; they will see and suffer it then, in a magnitude of desolating power, to which the "postilence that walketh at noonday" would be a blassing—to which the malaria that is now threatening extinction to the "eternal city," as the proud one of the Pontiffs and the Cæsars is called, would be as refreshing and as balmy as the first breath of spring to the chamber of disease.

It has been frankly and unquestionably de clared, from the very commencement of this debate, by the most decided enemies of abolition themselves, as well as others, that this property is an "evil"—that it is a dangerous property. Yes, sir; so dangerous has it been represented to be, even by those who desire to retain it, that we have been reproached for speaking of it otherwise than in fireeide whispers—reproached for entertaining debate upon it in this Hall; and the discussion of it with open doors, and to the general ear, has whispers—represented for entertaining debate upon it in this Hall; and the discussion of it with open doors, and to the general ear, has been charged upon us as a climax of rash ness and folly, which threatens issues of calamity to our country. It is, then, a dangerous property. No one disguises the danger of this property—that it is inevitable, or that it is increasing. How, then, is the Government to avert it? By a precautionary and preventive legislation, or by permitting it to "grow with our growth" until it becomes intolerable, and then correcting it by the sword? In the one way or the other—by the peaceful process of legislation or the bloody one of the bayonet—our personal and public security must be maintained against the dangers of this property.

[After meeting, in an impressive and dignified manner, the facetious remarks of another member of the House, who considered the insurrection as a "petty affair," and wished, by his wit, to turn the whole scene into ridicule, J.

his wit to turn the whole scene into ridicule, J. McDowell read a number of extracts from letters, written by and to the most distinguished characters in the State, respecting the dismay and terror which almost universally pervaded the minds of the citizens in every part of the State. He then proceeded:]

Now, sir, I ask you—I ask gentlemen—in conscience to say, Was this a "petty affair?" I ask you whether that was a petty affair which startled the feelings of your whole population; which threw a portion of it into alarm—a portion of it into panie; which wrung out from an affrighted people the thrilling cry, day after day conveyed to your Executive, "We are in peril of our lives, send us arms for defence." Was that a "petty affair," which drove families from their homes, which assembled women and children in crowds, and without shelter, at places of common refuge, in every condition of places of common refoge, in every condition of weakness and infirmity, under every suffering which want and pain and terror could inflict, yet willing to endure all—willing to meet death from famine, death from climate, death from from famine, death from climate, death from hardships—preferring anything, rather, to the horrors of meeting it from a domestic assassin? Was that a "petty affair," which erected a peaceful and confiding portion of the State into a military camp; which outlawed from pity the unfortunate beings whose brothers had offended; which barred every door, penetrated every bosom with fear or suspicion; which so banished every sense of security from every man's dwelling; that, let a hoof or a horn but break upon the silence of the night, and an

duced, or could produce, such effects? Was it this that induced distant counties, where the very name of Southampton was strange, to arm and equip for a struggle? No, sir; it was the suspicion eternally attached to the slave him-self—the suspicion that a Nat Turner might be in every family; that the same bloody deed could be acted over at any time, and in any place; that the materials for it were sprea ugh the land, and always ready for a like ion. Nothing but the force of this withering apprehension-nothing but the paraly zing and deadening weight with which it falls upon and prostrates the heart of every man who has helpless dependents to protect—noth-ing but this could have thrown a brave people into consternation, or could have made any portion of this powerful Commonwealth, for a single instant, to have quaited and trembled.

This Commonwealth, in the late war, stood the shock of England's power, and the skill of the shock of England's power, and the skill of the shock of England's retent of the shock of England's retent of the skill of the sk

England's veterans, with scarce a moment of public disquiet. Admiral Cockburn, with his incendiary spirit, and backed by his incendiary myrmidons, alarmed not the State—struck no fear into its private families; and had his spirit. been tenfold more savage than it was, and army an hundredfold stronger, and had he plied every energy and pledged every faculty of his soul to the destruction of the State, he could not have produced one moment of that terror for private security which seizes upon all at the ery of insurrection. He would have been our enemy in the field, would have warred an open combat with the disciplined and the gallant of the land. But an insurgent enemy wars at the fireside, makes his battle-ground in the chamber, and seeks, at the hour of repose, for the life of the slumbering and the helpless. No wonder, sir, that the gentleman from Brunswick, [Mr. Gholsen,] with his sensibilities aroused by the acts and the full energies of such an enemy as this, should have said that "they filled the mind with the most appalling apprehensions." for private security which seizes upon all at th

Why, from the earliest period of our history Why, from the earliest period of our history to the massacre of Southampton, was a silence, deep and awful as that of death, observed upon this subject! Why was it forbidden in legislative debate or to the public press, and spoken only in mysterious whispers around the domestic hearth! Because a sense of security required, or was thought to require, this course. Why, sir, is this mystery now dispelled! Why has the grave opened its "ponderous and marble jawa!" Why is the subject openly and freely discussed in every place, and under every Because a general sense of insecurity pervades the land, and our citizens are deeply impressed with the belief that something must be done. The numerous petitions and memorials which crowd your table furnish abundant evidence of this truth. They may mistake the remedy, but they indicate most clearly that some action is imperiously required at our hands—that the evil has attained a magnitude which demands all the skill and energy on the other hand, that nothing efficient can be accomplished, and that any proceedings by this Legislature will reduce the value of prop-erty, and endanger the security of the people. With respect to the first consideration, he would say that the price of property can never be in-juriously affected by a system which would operate on that portion only of the slaves who belong to matters desirous to liberate them, or

wisdom and discretion of Legislature and people; but the removal of free blacks, or the purchase and deportation of slaves, can involve no danger. If, indeed, the whole fabric shall totter to its fall, when touched by the gentlest hand, it must rest on a precarious foundation. If danger lurks under just, benignant legislation, aiming to relieve both master and slave—to combine justice with humanity—will the period ever come when it will be safe to act?

But, admitting the subject cannot be approached without danger now, the great question for us to determine is, whether, by delay, it may not become fearfully worse, and in process of time attain a magnitude far transcending our feeble powers. We owe it to our children to determine whether we or they shall incur the hazard of attempting something. Gentlemen say, Let things alone; the evil will correct itself. Sir, we may let things alone, but they will not let us alone. We cannot correct the march of sime, nor stop the current of

The wounded adder will recoil, and sting the foot that tramples upon it. The day is fast approaching, when those who oppose all action upon this subject, and, instead of aiding in devising some feasible plan for freeing their country from an acknowledged curse, ory "impossible" to every plan suggested, will curse their perverseness and lament their folly.

Those gentlemen who hug Slavery to their bosoms, and "rell it as a sweet morsel under their tongues," have been very lavish in their denunciations of all who are for stirring one inch on this subject.

There is, sir, a "still, small voice," which speaks to the heart of man in a tone too clear

speaks to the heart of man in a tone too clear and distinct to be disregarded. It tells him that every system of Slavery is based upon injustice and oppression. If gentlemen disregard it now, and hall their consciences to sleep, they may be aroused to a sense of their danger when it is too late to repair their errors.

However the employment of slave labor might be defended gentlemen would not, could not, justify the traffic in human beings. High-minded men should disdain to hold their fellow-creatures as articles of traffic, disregarding all the ties of blood and affection, tearing asunder all those sympathies dear to men—dividing husbands and wives, parents and children, as they would cut asunder a piece of cotton cloth. they would cut asunder a piece of cotton cloth.
They have hearts and feelings, like other men.
How many a broken heart, how many a Rachel,
mourns, because her house is left unto her desolate! The time has come when these feelings could not be suppressed—the day would come when they could not be resisted. Slavery was, and had long been, offensive to the moral feeland be indifferent?

Extract from the speech of Thomas Marshall, of Fauquier.

Wherefore, then, object to Marshall, object to Marshall, of it is ruinous to the whites—retards improvement, roots out an industrious population, banishes the yeomanry of the country, deprives the spinner, the weaver, the smith, the shoemaker, the carpenter, of employment and support. The evil admits of no remedy. It is increasing and will continue to inarcase until the spinner and which cannot be conveniently of the farm, on which are the buildings, or conveniently of the farm, on which are the buildings, or conveniently of the farm, on which are the buildings, or conveniently of the farm, on which are the buildings, or conveniently of the farm, on which are the buildings, or conveniently of the farm, on which cannot be conveniently or conveniently of the farm, on which cannot be conveniently or conveniently of the farm, on which cannot be conveniently or conveniently of the conveniently of the farm, on which cannot be conveniently or conveniently or conveniently or conveniently of the contract of the moral feelings of a large proportion of the community. There is a stream of water running through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small mill. Price, \$50 per acre. There is a stream of water running than been sealed, but their minds had been Extracts from the speech of Charles J. Faulkner.

of Berkley. Mystery in State affairs, I have always considered impolitic and unwise. It is unsuited to the genius of this Government, which is based upon the rights of the people to a free and full examination of whatever concerns their interest and happiness. Sir, they pay you for your counsel; they have a right to it. If there be counsel; they have a right to it. If there be danger, let us know it, and prepare for the worst. If Slavery can be eradicated, \* \* \* \* \* let us get rid of it. If it cannot, let that melancholy fact be distinctly ascertained; and let those who are, we have been told, now awaiting with painful solicitude the result of your determination, pack up their household goods, and find among the forests and prairies of the West that security and repose which their native land does not afford.

Wherever the voice of your people has been card, since the agitation of this question, it heard, since the agitation of this question, it has sustained your determination, and called for the present inquiry. I have heard of courts, meetings, county petitions, and county memorials. I have heard from the north, the east, and the south. They are all, with one voice, against the continuance of Siavery—none for it. The press, too—that mirror of public sen-timent—that concentrated will of a whole com-munity—has been heard from one extremity of e State to the other. Its power is with us; moral force is united, efficient, and encour-

curred-what new light has dawned upon the gentleman from Mecklenburg-that we should be called upon to retrace our course, and to disappoint the hopes which our first manly den gave? Does not the same evil exist? cision gave? Does not the same evil exist? Is it not increasing? Does not every day give it permanency and force? Is it not rising, like a heavy and portentous cloud, above the horizon, extending its deep and sable volumes athwart the sky, and gathering in its impenetrable folds the active materials of elemental war? And yet, shall we be requested to close our eyes to the danger, and, without an effort, without even an inquiry, to yield to the im-pulses of a dark and withering despair? Sir, is this manly legislation? Is it correct? Is it honest legislation? Is it acting with that fidel-ity to our constituents which their sacred in-

terest requires?

Sir, if this evil, great as it is, was even stationary—if the worthy gentleman from Meck-lenburg and Brunswick [Mr. Gholson] could give us any assurance that it would not increase until it reaches a point which is too horrible to contemplate, I might be induced to acquiesce in the course which their pathetic appeals suggest. But when they know it is otherwise-when they know that each successive blow is detracting from the small space of ground left between us and the angry ocean chafing at our feet, how can they advise us—how can they advise their own constituents—to remain still, when the next advancing wave may overwhelm

when the next advancing wave may overwhelm them and us in hopeless ruin and destruction? But, sir, vain and idle is every effort to strangle this inquiry! As well might you attempt to chain the ocean, or to stay the avenging thunderbolts of Heaven, as to drive the people from any inquiry which may result in their better condition. This is too deep, too engressing a subject of consideration. It addresses itself too strongly to our interests, to our passions and to our feelings. There is not a sions, and to our feelings. There is not a matters destrous to liberate them, or some for their own benefit, at a reduced county, not a town, not a newspaper, not a firethe effect, if any, upon the residue, side, in the State, where the subject is not fally

sworn to make a true inquiry into all the griev-

Sir, shall we be told that the West has no cause for alarm—that the characte, and purmits of our people present insuperable obtacles to the existence of an excessive slave population amongst us? Sir, the suggestion is false; it is contradicted by the past history of that portion of the State—by uniform observation and experience. The slave population has increased, since 1790, in the country west of the Blue Ridge, in a ratio over the whites, equal to its increased in other portions of Virginia. It has increased in a ratio alarming to every western patriot. In 1790, there were, west of the Blue Ridge, but 15,178 slaves. By the census of 1830, it appears that we have now 53,437. It has thus nearly quadrupled in forty years. If such is the result of the ordinary sources of the increase of that population—exposed to continual drain, as has been the case with us, by exportation to the Southern markets—what, by exportation to the Southern markets—what, I pray you, will be the ratio of its increase, now that the Southern markets are closed, and the Southern markets are closed, and the flood-gates of an eastern redundancy are opened upon us? It presents a prospect too horrible

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about five miles from Washington, D. C., in Prince George's county, Md. It contains 178; acres, more than 30 of which is a fine alluvial meadow, producing a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but which under improved cultivation would produce at least two tons. Hay sells in the Washington market at from \$15 to \$30 per ton. About four acres of the place is a marsh, covered with several feet in thickness of black carth, the result of decayed vegetation, which, properly composted, is a source from which the upland may be cariched at a reasonable cost. About 60 acres of the farm is woodland—growth principally oak and chestnut. The land, except the meadow, is undulating, and affords many beautiful sites for building. There are many springs of excellent water on the place, and it is noted for its healthfulness. The soil of the greater part of the upland is a sandy loam, underlaid by clay—in some places, clay predominating. About 75 acres could be divided into small gardening farms, giving nearly an equal quantity of wood and arable land to each. There is as orchard of 150 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing. The farm is well fenced. The buildings are—a log house of four rooms, with a frame addition of three rooms, a meat-house of sun-dried brick, a log kitchen separate from the dwelling, a corn-house, stable, carriage-house, &c. There is a stream of water running through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small mill. Price, \$50 per acre. Terms—one-third cash: a long credit for the residue, if desired; or, it would be exchanged for real estate in the city of Washington, D. C.

Fifty acres, about half of which is woodland, and FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE.

THE OHIO KARMER FOR 1854.

THIS elegant and popular Weekly Agricultural Family Newspaper will commence its third volume on the 1st of January, 1854. It will be illustrated with numerous engravings of Domestic Animals, Farm Buildings, Farm Implements, Trees, Shrabs, and all the important affairs connected with Horticulture, Agriculture, and Stock.

Each number will contain, besides Foreign and Domestic News, selections from the most interesting Publications of the day, Stories, Wit, History, Biography, Poetry, Essays on various, subjects, Market Reports of Cleveland, New York, Cincinnati, &c. In short, nothing will be left undone which may be thought necessary to render "The Ohio Farmer" the best Family Paper for the Farmer, Gardener, Mechanic and Stock Breeder, that is published in the United States. That the circulation may be general, we have made the terms low.

Terms.—One copy, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies \$15; twenty copies, \$25; and at the same rate for six months. Address

THOMAS BROWN, Proprietor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, O

PATENTS.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Attorney for Procuring and Defending Patents, Washington, D. C., makes Examinations at the Patent Office, prepares Drawings and Papers for Applicants for Patents, and can be consulted on all matters relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in this and other countries. He also continues to devote especial attention to arguing rejected applications before the Commissioner of Patents, in which line of practice he has succeeded in procuring a great number of valuable patents. His fee for an examination at the Patent Office is five dollars; for other services the charge will be reasonable. Reference can be made to members of Congress, or to hose for whom Mr. R. has transacted business during he past nine years.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville, Indiana,

WILL attend to the securing and collecting of claims, and all other business intrusted to his care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry, Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Indianapolis.

Dec. 22.

ANY person who will send his address, and one A dollar in an envelope, post paid, to E JORDAN. Newbury. Vermont, shall have sent him by mail, post paid, in return, a paper informing him—lst, how to make four qualities of feed for bees, costing from 3 to 6 cents per lb., from which good honey is produced; 2d, giving information how to use the feed with any common hive, with drawers; 3d, giving information how to prevent fighting and robbing while in the process of feeding. Knowing that multitudes are desirous to obtain the above information, and that it is more than an equivalent for the dollar that it is more than an equivalent for the dollar asked no apology is needed for this notice. Please send a gold dollar, or a current bill on some New England bank, when possible.

Nov. 17.

E. JORDAN

S. S. WILLIAMS Attorney and Counseller at Law, Washington City.
DRACTICES in the Courts of the District of Co I lumbia, and before the Departments of the Government. Office over Banking House of Selden, With est, & Co. June 30—tf

THE LITTLE PILERIM. A Monthly Journal for Girls and Boys EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A PAPER, under the above title, will be published at Philadelphia on the first day of October next. In size and general character, this publication will resemble Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey's lately discontinued Priend of Youth, the place of which it is designed to

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA. I shall issue, on the 2d day of January en-

uing, the Daily NATIONAL ERA, a Political

and Literary Newspaper.

In Politics, it will advocate the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and oppos whatever violates or tends to violate them whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of a Party.

It will hold no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it will yet sympathize with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the it must believe that they have not chosen th

better way.

It will be a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical; that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted; that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed—a Party, whose motte is, Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Interests—the only sure foundation of order and concord.

In no sense will it be the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak by "authori-ty" for nobody except its editor, and recognising no authority in any quarter to prescribe its

Course and policy.

In Literature, it will aim to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of

every-day life.

Able correspondents, at home and abroad, have been secured, and ample provision has been made for its Literary Miscellany. It will publish condensed reports of the pro-

ceedings of Congress, explain movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position be able to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery.

The extensive subscription of the Weekly Era, which, during the year about to close, has

Era, which, during the year about to close, has reached the number of twenty-eight thousand, must make it an eligible medium for advertisers. The Daily Era will be issued on a sheet as large as that of the Daily National Intelligencer, on the 2d day of January, 1854, and daily thereafter, until the 1st of September, 1854, (or longer, should Congress continue in session.) AT FIVE DOLLARS FOR THAT FERIOD; and should the result then we are not to publication will be the result then WARRANT, the publication will be resumed on the 1st of December following, by

As but sixteen days intervene between this and the 2d of January, it is important that subscriptions be forwarded at once. Washington, December 15, 1853.

NATIONAL ERA. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

WASHINGTON D.C.

The National Era is a weekly newspaper evoted to Literature and Politics.

In Literature, it sims to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of everyday life.

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man. and the Equality of Rights, and opposes what ever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.

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The Eighth Volume of the Era will com-

mence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the Household, and an efficient co-adjutor to the enlight ed Politician. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in the country can surpass the Era as it respectscontributors to its Literary Department.

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to all questions at issue between Liberty and

The only journal at the seat of the Federa Government, representing the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro Slavery Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings

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Dec. 22

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